ABETH-CITY STAR
AND
a Eastern Intelligencer.

ERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, November 13, 1830. No. 47.

ones in the same proportion.

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL,

Situate on the Virginia and North-Carolina line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has rented the above establishment which is now open for their accommodation. The bar will be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors of every description and the table supplied with all the delicacies the Norfolk market affords. Pleasure parties of every description will be freely accommodated.

As the subscriber will spare no pains to make this establishment equal in respectability and comfort to any other of the kind in the United States, he hopes by the most diligent attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Daniel Rogerson.

September 4. *Bm.*

☞ The editor of the Norfolk Herald will insert the above twice a week for 6 weeks and forward his account to the Star office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Knox & Williams,

Have just received from New York and are now opening at the store recently occupied by Knox & Rogerson, a new & splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected with great care and attention and well adapted to the season and market, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate terms for cash or produce.

Robt. M Knox.
Sam'l Williams.

Eliz. City, Oct. 9.

WOODVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woodville Academy respectfully inform the public generally, that the Academy is now open for the reception of pupils of both sexes, where will be taught the different branches of the English Language, together with those of the Latin, Spanish and French Languages.

For further particulars respecting the school and terms of tuition, apply to P. B. BRADY, *Teacher.*

N. B. good accommodation for those who wish to board can be had convenient to the school, on moderate terms.

Woodville, Perquimans Co. N. C. Oct. 30.—Bt.

BONNETS.

ONE CASE OF BONNETS,

Among which are a few

DUNSTABLES,

A new and fashionable article,

of very fine quality.

For sale by

H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.

the back of Spence H. Gregory's other attachment, on the lands of John W Dough, adjoining the lands of Joshua Harrison et. al. and all his moveable property as per schedule on former attachment."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Currituck at the Court-House in Currituck on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said attachment, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing exparte.

Witness *Spence Hall*, clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in Aug. A. D. 1830, and 55th year of American Independence.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Sept. 30.—16.—Price adv. $4 37½.

State of North Carolina,

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1830.

Spence H Gregory } Original Attachment.
v.
Samuel Jarvis and Richard Jarvis.

"Levied on the 24th of June on all the lands of Sam'l Jarvis and Richard Jarvis; also, on three negroes Page and Alfred the property of Richard Jarvis, and Sinth, the property of Sam'l Jarvis; also, on one horse and single gig the property of Samuel Jarvis.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, or that they so absent themselves that legal process cannot be served upon them, *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Elizabeth City Star, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Currituck County at the Court House therein on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing exparte.

Witness *Spence Hall*, clk. of our said Court at office, Currituck, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1830, and 55th year of American Independence.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Sept. 30.—16.—Price adv. $4 37½.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand, to his

NEW STORE,

at the south end of the town, opposite Wm. Moore's store, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New-York with a

General assortment of Goods

adapted to this market, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at as low prices as they can be bought at any other store in town, and on as liberal terms.

Hez. Lockwood

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 2.

MOLASSES.

52 Hogsheads just received per schr. William & Frederick, from Martinique, and for sale by

Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 9th mo. 11th.

JOB-PRINTING

Of various kinds, executed with neatness and despatch at

THIS OFFICE.

Farmer's Repository.

FARMING.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider, large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. The cause it is thought, lies altogether in the difference of management. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with 50 or 60 acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three or four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work most sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation; and after all reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest.—As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four acres scantily prepared, it must be obvious, that the extra labor in *dressing* the former is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—there, they may have the theory and the illustration directly before their eyes. Those grounds it is said, have produced this season from three to four tons of hay per acre—which is three or four times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass, that there actually was not room, upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making the hay. And this was entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil, by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigration from the New-England to the Western States, for the very tracts which now, under a careless system of culture, barely afford sustenance for a single family, might be made to support three or four—and that too, with much less "toil and trouble," in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers grasp at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose on themselves a state of slavery; they accumulate nothing, except now and then a pitch of waste land, which serves only to increase their burthens without augmenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine themselves to smaller spots, while their crops could be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves enjoy life better—become more independent, and with their usual share of sagacity and frugality more wealthy; they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improvements; they would attain what they now scarcely ever possess—*leisure*—whereby we mean not the privilege of being lazy, but that sort of leisure which Poor Richard describes as "time for doing something useful"—time for study, for reflection, for familiar intercourse, for looking after the education of their young—in short for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling. We are no farmer—but according to the proverb, "a wink from a blind horse," is sometimes serviceable.

From the U. States Gazette.

In relation to Watering and Feeding Horses.—To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the inexperienced, in the use and application of the necessary and proper quantity of both food and water, to the comfort and preservation of their health and consequent usefulness—I subjoin the following unerring rule and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal, to man.

When the horse is heated from any cause great care should be taken while in that state, to allow him to take but a very small quantity of cold water at a time—say not more than two quarts, which may be repeated at intervals, during his meals which should also be limited. New hay and corn should always be rejected, when pure hay and oats can be obtained; the natural and certain tendency or the introduction of either new or green hay, and Indian corn (in too great quantities) into the stomach of a horse, is to produce diseases in that organ, and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is rendered therefore worse than useless; for delays, and frequently further remedies are vainly sought for, because it too often happens, that from the ignorance of the operator, he adds to the malady, instead of removing it.

Give your horse, (after, and while he is heated) one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprinkle of salt, after his first draught of water, of two quarts. These portions of each, water and food, may be repeated at discretion, during the reasonable but necessary time for the rest of the animal, and you may then with certainty and safety, pursue your journey to any distance and time.

Receipt.—When the above directions are omitted, and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal the following—

Tincture of Benzoin, one ounce; Spirits of Ammonia, one do; Aromatic Confection, half an ounce; Ginger one ounce. To be mixed in one quart of water. When a horse is over heated, this application will relieve him—and it may also be given with success, in cases where a horse is affected with cholic or gripes, flatulency in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oil—to be repeated at every 3 hours, until relieved. WM. COOKE,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Smut in the Wheat.—A discovery has been made by Mr. Adonijah Alden, a respectable farmer of this county, which we think may be important to farmers, and therefore give it publicity. Mr. Alden gives it as his opinion from experiments he has made, that smut is produced from small shrivelled kernels of wheat.—He made the discovery by washing one part and screening the other part of the wheat he sowed in the same field, and by sowing each part by itself. On that part of the field with washed wheat, there was smut, and on that part sown with screened wheat there was none. At the suggestion the same experiment has been successfully tried by others.

Bradford (Pa.) Settler.

Husbandry.—Of the inferior *arts of life*, those which relate to the *culture of the earth* are the most excellent and useful. They are, in fact, a branch of philosophy, and are capable of unlimited improvements, from a knowledge of the laws of nature respecting the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. The business of husbandry also serves to remind a person of his dependence upon Providence, and his gains have no connexion with any person's loss. It is the common interest of the community to wish him well, because, in proportion to his success, every member of it enjoys greater plenty.

[*Priestly.*

Never trust to appearances or high pretensions. Behold the drum. Notwithstanding all its noise, it is empty within.

From the Oxford Examiner.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

After much reflection and mature consideration of the subject of Education, and viewing it in all its bearings, as they presented themselves to our mind, both the light and the dark side of the question, we have come to the firm conclusion that a system of General Education, established and maintained [illegible] Government, is the surest and most proper means of perpetuating republican and liberal principles. This being our fixed opinion, we shall not hesitate, whenever a proper occasion may offer, to raise our humble voice in behalf of such a system. We are aware that the prejudices of some, and the honest convictions of others are opposed to our views—but what we most dread in advocating our doctrine, is the influence of those whose *policy* it is to cry down every effort to ameliorate the condition of the poor laborers of our country. Men who, possessing wealth, (some of them) allied to popularity, however unmerited, exercise an influence over the minds of the people which too often paralizes the efforts of the well meaning and unostentatious portion of the community, who are laboring in the vineyard of philanthropy. Such is the blindness of popular opinion, that public favor and place are too often heaped upon the undeserving brawler and the clamorous demagogue, while really patriotic and disinterested men are suffered to remain in a "state of retiracy." Thus it is that the true interests of the community are frequently sacrificed at the shrine of selfishness, and the deluded people seek redress when it is too late. We do not wish to be understood as fearing the influence of such men on our own account. Our course is a different one—we fearlessly speak our opinion, with a total disregard of the menaces of the wicked, or the scoff of the proud. We intend only to express our apprehension of the effect of their influence upon the prosperity of our country. Reason may penetrate the veil of superstition, and dissipate the mist of prejudice; it may convince and reform honest error—but the predetermined and well digested schemes of the wicked and designing can only be resisted by the power of morality and virtue combined with the physical force of an enlightened and patriotic community.

Entertaining these opinions, we lack not the moral courage to enter the lists as humble combatants in the field of argument in their support—our deficiency lies in our want of skill and ability and not in a want of disposition to serve the cause of Education, and to advocate the principle of public schools. There are those who will be ready to instil into the public mind strong prejudice, and inflame popular feeling by every means in their power, to induce an opposition to all schemes which may be proposed to add to the comforts and happiness of the poor. Well do they understand the method of misleading the public—well do they know that to educate the people is to strike at the root of their power. They are aware that freedom of thought and action will most certainly accompany the expansion of mind—that ignorance will furnish them with ready slaves and tools to advance their nefarious designs. But we rely upon the good sense of the public, and the vigorous efforts of the press, backed by the patriotism and philanthropy of some of our eminent men, to produce a moral revolution in our State, and lay the foundation of an intellectual millennium. The labor is great, and the shoulder of Hercules must be applied to the wheel—but united and untiring zeal will make the victory sure—and the reward will be magnificent.

We have already too far extended this article to enter upon the details of any system of Public Education. Indeed we can see no necessity for the discussion of details, while the principle is yet suspended on the uncertainty of futurity. Once let the public determine upon the object, and the mode of effecting it will be easily determined. We, however, promised on a former occasion to endeavor to prove, that a system might be devised which would not only not oppress the tax paying part of the community, but be actually beneficial to their interests, inasmuch as their

contributions to the education fund would enable them to enjoy the means of educating their own children at much less cost than they do at present. To prove this it would appear simply requisite to refer to the experience of other States.—Most of the New England States, New-York, &c. have adopted plans for public education, by the operations of which the expense has been greatly reduced to those who are able to educate their own families—to which is attached this incalculable advantage, to wit: the poor are also permitted to share in the benefits dispensed by the public schools. If our recollection serves us, the Governor of Connecticut, some years ago, announced to the Legislature that there were not TEN children in that State above the age of six years, who could not read! What a happy state of things—how cheering the reflection that their whole population consists of intelligent and educated citizens! How different it is with us. Numbers of our population are groping in the darkness of ignorance, and suffering in both property and person from the machinations of the vicious, and the oppressions of the shaver, speculator and demagogue! How humilitating!—Where is our state pride—where all our southern chivalry and patriotic philanthropy? Is the future prospect more cheering? Without a radical change in the policy of our State upon this subject, we have but little to hope. How many of the rising generation are deprived of the privilege of drinking at the fount of knowledge, and laying a foundation of virtue and intelligence, which would render them valuable citizens? The number is large. Hundreds of human beings are now advancing on the stage of life, who are destined, without the fostering care of government, to live as blanks in the world of knowledge, and after an existence full of oppression and misery, to die and be forgot!

We believe that a general system of Education, throughout the State, dependent on and responsible in all its departments to the State, as its great head and source, would produce the desired effect, viz: the education of *all* our population, at perhaps one half the expense which is now paid by individuals for the instruction of a *part*. We consider the least objectionable plan would be for the State to create from its resources a Fund, the annual income from which would be sufficient to employ the requisite number of Teachers for each county, and to establish and maintain a sufficient number of schools for the accommodation of the people. We will take it for granted, however, that four-fifths of the inhabitants of each county would be able to pay to the agents of the State, one half the present charge for tuition. We have assumed that the system, thus connected in its operations, would reduce the cost 50 per cent—therefore the State could receive scholars at half the present rates. Here would be a saving to the tax payer of one half his education fees—and the State Fund would only be chargeable with the Education of the poor, at half the present prices. This we should consider an argument addressed to the pocket of the rich man as well as to his heart. It should be remembered that the fund having been once created, would of itself (properly managed) produce the required annual amount to keep up the schools, together with the one half paid by those who are able; and therefore an annual tax would not be called for. Indeed we are inclined to believe that the resources of the State, if withdrawn from objects of perhaps less utility, would be amply sufficient to enlarge the Literary Fund to an amount which would preclude the necessity of a resort to taxation even in the outset. We shall resume this subject.

We regret to learn from the Georgia papers, that the new four story College at Athens in that State, was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult. No lives were lost, but the valuable Library and a number of costly Instruments connected with the departments of Mathematics and Astronomy. No insurance was effected upon the building.

Mr. Forsyth has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, without any regular opposition.—[*Georgia Courier.*

Decision of Character.

The following is an extract from the Oration recently delivered by Mr. WIRT, before the students of Rutger's College, New-York, which recommends itself to the practical good sense of every reader:

"The quality which, above all others, you should seek to cultivate, is *strength of character: strength of character*, as displayed in *firmness of decision*, and *vigor of action*.

If, gentlemen, you were about to embark in the voyage of life, on a summer's sea, in a barge like that of Cleopatra, with zephyrs only to fan, and soft music and sweet perfumes to breathe around you, I might recommend it to you to give yourselves up entirely to the culture of those bland and gentle accomplishments which contribute to cheer and sweeten social intercourse. But I foresee distinctly, that you will have to double Cape Horn in the winter season, and to grapple with the gigantic spirit of the storm which guards that Cape; and I foresee, as distinctly, that it will depend entirely on your own skill and energy, whether you will survive the fearful encounter, and live to make a port in the mild latitudes of the Pacific. Hence it is that I recommend to you most strenuously to devote yourselves, with unwearied zeal, to the cultivation of those bold and manly qualities, which are calculated to bear you fearless and triumphant, through the fierce contention.

The excellence of a character consists in its fitness to the times and the service to be performed. We are disgusted with effeminacy in man, on occasions which call for courage; and are shocked to see him play the trembling dastard, or whining sentimentalist, at a moment when he should be blazing in the front of war. Thus, when we see Henry the VIth. in Shakespeare, retiring from the battle on which his crown and life depended, and, seating himself pensively on the side of a hill, hear him exclaim,

O God! I would I were an humble swain.
To carve out dials quaintly, point by point.
Thereby to see the minutes how they pass—

how painfully do we feel his unfitness for his station, and how do we long for that bold and dauntless voice of his father, which, at the storming of Harfleur, cried out,

"Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more."

Gentlemen, you will not confound the firm and strong character which I am recommending, with a turbulent, factious, incendiary spirit.—Nothing can be more contrary. The blusterer is seldom brave. True courage is always calm, and is never so captivating as when set off by courtesy. The Chevalier Bayard, one of the proudest ornaments of the age of chivalry, was the flower of courtesy, and he was not more *without fear* than *without reproach*. No gentlemen: every good man prefers peace. It is the only condition that accords with that brotherly love which ought to prevail among men; the only state that reason and humanity can approve. But it has grown into a maxim, that the best mode of preserving peace is to be prepared for war. That strength of character which I recommend is for armour of defence, not of offence.—Heaven forbid that we should ever see the war of the Roses enacted in real life, in our own land. But if we ever should, it will proceed from that ignorance and consequently imbecility on the part of our people, which will surrender them as tools into the hands of ambition, & make them the instruments of our own destruction. An enlightened community, who understand their rights, and possess the skill & firmness to support them, are in no danger from the intrigues of the selfish and designing. Peace is lovely. Those moral and intellectual qualities that adorn it have charms for a virtuous mind that ought not to be resisted. But their attainment is perfectly compatible with the habitual cultivation of that firmness and energy which are the best, and indeed, the only earthly guardians of Peace itself; and without which, our altars and firesides will be no protection against the assiduous visits of unprincipled and ruffian ambition. What I recommend to you, therefore, is to endeavor, to unite in your characters the quiet but determined heroism of the patriot soldier, with that love of peace which becomes the Philanthropist and the Christian.

Gentlemen, I have hitherto urged this quality upon you with reference only to your public or political duties. Give me leave, now, to add that decision of character is as indispensable in private as in public life; and that there can be no success in any walk, without it. Whether you are destined for either of the learned professions, or prefer the pursuits of agriculture, commerce or manufactures, you will find that you can make no distinguished progress in either, without this bold and manly quality. The man who is perpetually hesitating which of two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weather cock, to every point of the compass, with every wind that blows, can never accomplish any thing great or useful. Instead of being progressive in any thing, he will be at best stationary, and, more probably, retrograde in all. It is only the man who carries into his pursuits that great quality which Lucan ascribes to Cæsar—the *nescia virtus stare loco*—who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Let us take, by way of illustration, the case of a student.—He commences the study of the dead languages: presently comes a friend who tells him he is wasting his time; and that instead of learning obsolete words, he had much better employ himself in acquiring new ideas. He changes his plan, and sets to work at the mathematics. Then comes another friend, who asks him, with a grave and sapient face, whether he intends to become a Professor in a College, because if he does not, he is mis-employing his time, and that for the business of life common arithmetic is quite enough of the mathematics. He throws up his Euclid and addresses himself to some other study, which, in its turn, is again relinquished on some equally wise suggestion; and thus his life is spent in changing his plans. You cannot but perceive the folly of this course; and the worst effect of it, is the fixing on a young mind a habit of indecision, sufficient, of itself, to blast the fairest prospects. No, gentlemen, take your course wisely, but firmly; and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrennees will sink before you. The whole empire of learning will lie at your feet, while those who set out with you, but stopped to change their plans, are yet employed in the very profitable business of changing their plans. Let your motto be, *Perseverando vinces.*—Practice upon it, and you will become convinced of its value, by the distinguished eminence to which it will conduct you.

Success in life depends far more upon this quality, than on the possession of what is called genius. For decision of character is by no means a necessary attendant upon genius. On the contrary, there is frequently allied with a tender and even morbid sensibility, which is very apt to generate indecision, and to plunge its victim into melancholy, despondency, and lethargy. You will meet with frequent instances in life, in which this bold and hardy quality will give to an inferior mind the command over the superior.—Nay, you will see it among boys, and even among girls at school. The leader of their amusements and of all their little enterprizes—the individual to whom all the rest instinctively look to give the word of command, is frequently the inferior in point of genius to many of those who willingly obey that word. This phenomenon results entirely from superior decision of character. And you may gather from the fact this useful lesson, that if you wish, hereafter, to have influence among your neighbors, you must acquire now, this commanding decision of character to which weaker spirits willingly bow, and find even a relief in bowing to it and obeying it.

Gentlemen, this same quality will be one of the best guardians of your virtues. Why is it that young men are so often drawn off from their studies, and tempted to dissipation which their consciences condemn? It proceeds from that indecision of character. They have not the firmness to say "No" to an improper proposal. They yield to the temper and they call it *good nature* and *good fellowship*. And they soon acquire such a habit of yielding, that temptation has only to show itself in any form, to be followed though she beckon them over a precipice. What is the remedy for this ruinous laxity of temper? Decision of character—that bracing and vigorous action, which, having once taken the correct course, is deaf to the siren voice of the tempter, and blind to her beauties.

Thus, both in public and private life, in the learned and the unlearned professions; in scenes of business, or in the domestic circle, the master quality of man is decision of character.

But you will not confound this *decision* of which I speak, either with obstinacy, or with rudeness of manners. Not with *obstinacy*, because it is the character of obstinacy to persist in conscious error; whereas it is the character of decision to renounce an error, the moment it becomes manifest, and to renounce it with equal promptitude and firmness. But it is not often that a decided character is put to this humiliating change. Because the first step has not been rashly but wisely and deliberately taken; because having been thus taken, is it not the mere difficulty of the execution that will induce a change; for all difficulties yield to a decided character; and, because it is only the developement of after circumstances which could not be taken into the first calculation, that demonstrates the error, and demands the change. Indecision is the mere creature of caprice, "a feather for every wind that blows," and is seen continually tossing, in different and opposite currents. Obstinacy resolves ignorantly, or rashly, and (to borrow a word from Dr. Johnson) persists *doggedly* in error, against the light of its own understanding. Decision holds the middle course, and is the best earthly ally of wisdom and virtue. It is, indeed, the chief executive officer of their high decrees.

Nor will you confound decision with rudeness of manners. There is not the slightest connexion between them. Decision is calm and steady as the polar star. She must be cool and dispassionate, for any perturberation would disturb her course. Satisfied with the correctness of that course, she is no less serene than she is intense, and can smile at suggestions that would ruffle into rudeness a character less firm. We are apt to consider rough and abrupt and arrogant manners as the natural indications of a firm and decided character. Nothing is more fallacious. These manners are frequently the mere cover for pusillanimity. Gentlemen, be assured, that there is nothing graceful, or courteous, or fascinating in address that is not perfectly compatible with the most manly firmness, and even the best evidence of its existence. Nay, you find this quality frequently, in its highest perfection, in the softer sex. It is this that carries them through their arduous and, frequently, painful duties, with such moderating steadiness, and enables them to persist in the lofty course of virtue with a constancy and dignity which put us often to the blush. Yet this quality does not make *them rude*. On the contrary, you find it in company with meekness, patience, gentleness, kindness, and frequently with all that innocent gaiety of heart, and spirited gracefulness of manner which diffuse enchantment around them, wherever they go. With such bright and attractive examples before us, let it never be said that rudeness is the necessary concomitant of decision of character."

Mr. Randolph.—The New-York Journal of Commerce says:—"A gentleman just from St. Petersburg, informs us that the American Minister to the Court of Russia, took his passport on the 1st of September, preparatory to his return to the United States. Whether he would come by way of England, or France, was not determined. The state of his health was very unpromising.—All was quiet in St. Petersburg up to the above mentioned date.

The N. York Post has also the following paragraph on the same subject—

Mr. Randolph.—We learn that private letters have been received from St. Petersburg, which state, that Mr. Randolph has been obliged, by ill health, to leave St. Petersburg on his return home, by way of the South of Europe. The state of his health was such as to render it improbable that he would ever reach the U. States.

Mr. Randolph.—We are informed (says the U. S. Telegraph,) that intelligence has been received at the Department of State of the arrival of Mr. RANDOLPH at St. Petersburgh where he was most cordially received by the Emperor. It is, however, with deep concern that we state that his health, soon after his landing, experienced so rapid and threatening a decline, as to render his immediate removal to a more genial climate indispensable to the preservation of his life. He arrived at London on the 29th September, on his way to the South of France, where it is his intention, with the approbation of the President, to spend the ensuing winter, and to return to St. Petersburgh in the spring, if the state of his health will admit of it.

From Europe.

The packet ship *Erie*, Capt. Funch, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening from Havre, in the remarkably short passage of *twenty four days*. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 9th of October inclusive.

[The Boston papers contain London dates of the 8th of October, and Liverpool of the 9th, brought to that port by the ship Perfect, which sailed on the 10th.]

The aspect of affairs in France was becoming more favorable.—The Pope had acknowledged the new government, and it was confidently believed that in a very short time every government in Europe would have ministers accredited to the court of Louis Philippe. Indeed the French revolution seems to be universally acceded to—a consequence, probably, of certain indications among their own respective people, that it would be unsafe to do otherwise. Prussia is represented to have gone further than a mere acknowledgement, and to have approved of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, stipulating, at the same time, not to interfere herself in the affairs of the Netherlands. If this be true, it accounts at once for another part of the news by this arrival, viz:—*That the King of the Netherlands has appointed a commission to prepare the project of a law for the separation of the two kingdoms upon terms of amicable accommodation.*

One of the French journals affirms that Prussia "has recognized in the most frank manner the existing French government, and has declared her intention to interfere neither in the internal affairs of France, nor those of the Netherlands." Ministers from Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxe Weimar, were presented to the French king on the 6th of October.—On the same day the French minister of foreign affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies, that Louis Philippe had been cheerfully recognized by Europe, that the different cabinets are preserving peace, and that, notwithstanding the disturbances in Belgium, the peace of the continent might be maintained by the principle of non-interference. The Terceira Regency has acknowledged the French king. The French journals seem to be confident that no interference will take place in any event. "Eight days hence," says the *Journal Des Debats* of Oct. 4th, "every crowned head will have an ambassador at the Court of the Prince who has saved the royalty of France from utter destruction." As to the course of Russia, the following article appears in the Augsburgh Gazette, dated Warsaw, Sept. 20. "The recognition of King Louis Philip on the part of Russia has now taken place. The regulations lately issued with regard to French travellers in Poland and Russia have been recalled, and all Frenchmen may now pass the frontiers freely, as before the late events, if their papers are *en regle*."

The most frightful accounts of the excesses committed by the Dutch soldiery in the late combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London. Letters published in the London Morning Chronicle, from a Clergyman of the Church of England, detail a series of horrible barbarities. According to his account, several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butchered before their parents' eyes. A private letter received in Paris says—"The Dutch villains in the late contest behaved with the utmost barbarity and committed every kind of crime. Citizens without arms, found by them in their houses, were crucified, burnt, had their hands, ears and noses cut off, and their tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school were violated by these monsters, and afterwards massacred; in short the diabolical deeds committed by these wretches are such that it is impossible to describe them, and I should not believe them if they were not confirmed by those who witnessed them."

It appears that a proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 2d of Oct. to bring back the ashes of Napoleon. The motion was rejected.

Prince Talleyrand is represented as having been highly gratified by his reception by the Duke of Wellington. A day for his presentation to the King had been appointed. He has taken the large mansion in Grosvenor Square, formerly occupied by Lord Henniker.

Declaration of Independence.—The independence of Belgium was declared at Brussels on the 4th of October. The following is the decree:—

The Central Committee taking into consideration that it is necessary to arrange the future state of Belgium, decree—

Art. 1. The Provinces of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an independent state.

Art. 2. The Central Committee shall

occupy itself as soon as possible, with a project of a constitution.

Art. 3. A National Congress shall be convoked, in which the interests of the provinces are to be represented. It shall be their duty to examine the project of a Belgian constitution, and modify it in such a manner as they may deem advisable, and cause it to be executed, as a definitive constitution, in all parts of Belgium.

Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830.

De Potter, Ch. Rogier,
Sylvain Vandeweyer,
Count Felix de Merode.

SPAIN—Reported Insurrection.

The Temps, of Oct. 8, gives a letter from Madrid, of Sept. 27, which says—"News has reached here that the inhabitants and garrison of Cadiz have proclaimed the Constitutional Government."

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, under date of the 4th ult. states that intelligence from Spain is circulated to confirm the reports, some time in circulation, that Ferdinand seriously intended offering a charter to his subjects, and thus defeat the plans of the constitutional force on the frontiers." The Exking of France had solicited a residence in Austria.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, November 13, 1830.

There have been many recent foreign arrivals, each bringing their regular files of papers teeming with news from Europe. The fire lighted in France in July last, seems rapidly spreading over the Continent. There is a spark of liberty in the breasts of the people not yet extinct, which has acquited fresh vigor from the oppression of tyrants, and is now bursting forth in various parts of the country in revolutions, insurrections and bloodshed. Some Kings and Princes are abdicating their thrones, while the crowns of others are reeling upon their heads and their thrones tottering beneath them.

It may be said of France, (says a New York paper) that she has set on fire the wheel of revolution, and sent it whirling through Europe, scattering conflagration and dismay in its progress. It is not yet done rolling; and if it do not reach the frozen boundaries of Russia, the sparks it emits will not be smothered there forever by the artifice of despotism. They will one day be rekindled by the breath of popular commotion, and the throne of the Autocrat be reduced to ashes.

There are rumors of a military rising in Russia, and the death of twenty thousand men, but these reports want confirmation.

France appears to be quiet. Gen. La Fayette is in excellent health, and is directing all his energies to the speedy organization of the National Guard. The new King is striving to render himself popular, and among other changes, he has proposed a reduction of the duties upon foreign grain.

Shipwreck.—The brig *Zamor*, of Kingston, (Mass.) Francis Johnson, master, 40 days from Ghent bound to James River, in ballast, went ashore on the beach near Currituck Inlet on Sunday night last, and was lost.

Murder.—On Saturday last a man by the name of Jesse Easton, living near the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal killed one of his neighbors by the name of Frederick Gregory. We understand a dispute arose between them about gathering corn, and Easton deliberately shot the other dead on the spot. He immediately fled and has not yet been arrested.

Col. John Hare Powell and family, of Philadelphia, who it was thought were lost in the Monongahela, have arrived safely in Liverpool.

Ohio.—M'Arthur, the Clay candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of about 2000 over Lucas, the Jackson candidate. The Jackson papers admit that the opposition have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Massachusetts Congressional Election.—Hon. *John Quincy Adams*, ex-President of the U. S. has been elected for the Plymouth District, by a majority of three or four to one over all other candidates. Mr. *Everett* has been re-elected for Middlesex, without opposition.

From the U. State Gazette.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser expresses a regret that Mr. Adams should have consented to be a candidate for a seat in the twenty second Congress. We could have wished that Mr. Adams had found official duties at Washington of another character, for four years but as the people did not so will it, we see no very strong argument against a Cincinnatus leaving his plough even for the third time. It is not doubted that Mr. Adams possesses, in their fullest vigor, all his great and improved faculties; that he has the same devotion to the public that has ever distinguished him; and that the nation will, in the next Congress, need the services of her greatest and best men. If, then, Mr. Adams possesses the talents and will to do good service for the country, and these talents are required for the country's good, why should their exercise be withheld upon a mere scruple of delicacy?

The Washington Telegraph of Monday announces that Mr. *Barbour*, late Minister of the United States in England, intends to be a candidate for Congress, in Virginia; and that Mr. *Clay*, will, in all probability, be elected to the Senate of the United States.

By the new census, the population of Charleston, (S. C.) is 30,289. Increase in the last ten years, 5,509, Tariff to the contrary notwithstanding.

American Cotton at Constantinople.—An extract of a letter from the Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, at Constantinople, says, "Our cotton goods are in high reputation here, (Constantinople.) I often hear them cried out in the streets: and when making some little purchases of cotton from the Turks, they have often given it, as the highest possible recommendation, that they were *American*—not dreaming that we were Americans. So much are our goods preferred here, that the English have actually put American stamps on their goods to sell them to better advantage."

John Huske, Esq. has been re-elected Presd't and the following gentlemen Directors, of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Branch of the Bank of the United States for the ensuing year:

E. Wilkings, of Fayetteville; J. D. Eccles, do; J. H. Hooper, do; C. P. Mallett, do; W. Whitehead, do; J. H. Hall, do; A. Anderson, Wilmington, B. Daniel, Raleigh.

Vermont.—After 32 ballotings *Samuel C. Crafts*, (the Clay candidate) has been elected Governor of this State. Mr. Crafts had a large plurality of the popular votes, but not having a majority, the choice devolved upon the Legislature.

The Hon. *Dudly Chase*, one of the Senators from this State in Congress, having declined a re-election, *Samuel Prentiss*, Chief Justice of the State, was elected in his stead, on the first ballot. He is a decided friend of Mr. Clay.

A letter from the Postmaster at Shawneetown, Illinois, announces the painful intelligence of the death of the Hon. Jno. McLEAN, one of the Senators in Congress from that State. He died on the morning of the 14th ult. after a painful illness of one week.

It is stated in the Cincinnati Americ[an] that Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New Y[ork] has made a donation of $20,000 to [the] Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian Insti[tution] in Cincinnati.

WHEREAS *the Mail Robber*, was tried and convicted, during the last week before Judge Wilkins, upon two indictments, and was in the one case sentenced to eleven years, and in the other case ten years, confinement in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

[*Pittsburg Gazette.*

There are three prominent candidates before the electors of Liverpool to fill the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Mr. Huskisson, namely, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Robert Ewart, and Mr. Charles Grant.

A letter received by the editors of the N. York Gazette, says: "the Dey of Algiers will positively take up his residence at Leghorn, where he is daily expected to arrive."

We have hitherto maintained, that the small notes usually denominated Treasury bills, made payable to the bearer, and issued by virtue of an Act of our Assembly, were a violation of the Constitution. Exclusive of the Constitutional objection to such a circulating medium, we have always regarded them as *a quasi* [tax] upon the community. We are happy, however, to say, that our opinion upon this matter, is supported by an adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, made at its last term, and reported in the fourth volume of Peter's Reports. The case we allude to is Craig and others versus the State of Missouri.

[*Newbern Spectator.*

We have read the whole of Mr. Cooper's new novel, *The Water-Witch*. It is another tale of the Sea, proving that the author's march is truly "on the mountain wave," and his home "on the deep." We could not break from the volume, and may predict that they will excite the same interest in the minds of almost every reader. The concluding chapters produce intense emotion.

[*National Gazette*

There are, at this time, living on a farm, in Pitt County, five persons, the aggregate of whose ages is 410 years,

he medical profession, in a country town to the eastward, returning one day from visiting a patient, overtook a young lady, the daughter of one of his neighbors, on foot. The doctor, with becoming gallantry, invited her to get up behind him. After a great deal of importunity, she accepted his offer, and making use of the fence for a horseblock, she was soon mounted. But being young and diffident, she dared not put her arm in the usual mode, around the doctor's waist. The consequence was, that, on ascending the first hill, she slipped off behind. Having, however, in the first place preferred going on foot, she did not regard this lapse as any misfortune, but walked silently on; while the doctor—whether he was a little hard of hearing, or whether he was prevented by the noise of the horse's feet—never once dreamed of his loss, but rode gaily on, chatting all the while most indefatigably, and never once looking behind or waiting to receive an answer. He talked of the immense number of his patients, the variety and magnitude of their diseases, of the many wonderful cures he had performed—and told besides, many fine stories of his younger days, when he used to take the girls a riding, and all that. In short, he talked unceasingly and to his own entire satisfaction, until he had got to the residence of the young lady, when he made directly for the horseblock, to enable her to dismount with the more ease; at the same time speaking to her mother, who stood in the door, he said, "I've brought home your daugh——no, I'll be blistered if I have!" he finished the sentence, as turning half round to help her off, he saw she was not there. His surprise may be more easily imagined than described.

[*N. Y. Constellation.*

Elegant Extract.—Dr. James Wilson, in a paper upon "Affections of the heart," read some weeks since before the Royal College of Physicians, indulged in the following sweet strain in speaking of an infant's sleep: So motionless is its slumbers, that in watching it, we tremble and become impatient for some stir or sound that may assure us of its life; yet is the fancy of the little sleeper busy, and every pulse of its frame engaged in the work of growth and secretion, though his breath would not stir the smallest insect that sported on his lip—though his pulse would not lift the [illegible] leaf of which he dreams a flower bosom; yet following [illegible] tranquility in [illegible] exposed [illegible] this emblem of [illegible] after life, we see him [illegible] to every climate—agitated by every passion; and under these various circumstances, how different is the power and degree of the heart's action, which is to "beat time," through every moment of a long and troubled life."

Carrying the head too high.—Part of a letter from Dr. Franklin to Dr. Mather, of Boston, New England:

"I remember well both your father and grand father, having heard them in the pulpit, and seen them both in their houses. The last time I saw your father was in 1724. He received me in his library, and on my taking leave he showed me a shorter way out of the house, through a narrow passage which was crossed by a beam over head. We were still talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind, and I turning partly towards him, where he said hastily "Stoop," I did not understand him until I felt my head hit against the beam. He was a man who never missed any occasion of giving instruction, and upon this he said to me, 'You are young, and have the world before you. Stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps." This advice, beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me, and I often think of it when I see pride mortified and misfortunes brought upon people by carrying their heads too high.

A Hard Head.—An old gentleman was relating a story of one of your "half horse half alligator" St. Lawrence boatmen, Says he "he is a hard head, for he stood under an oak in a thunder storm, when the lightning struck the tree, and he dodged it seventeen times, when finding he could not dodge it any longer, he stood and took nine claps in succession on his head, and never flinched."

Moral and Religious.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

As all mankind are governed by good or bad motives, it is exceedingly important that all persons, and more especially that the young and inexperienced, should look well to the character of those with whom they associate. Many an able and promising but unwary youth has been hurried forward to ruin by too readily yielding to the enticing words and base motives of pretended friends. By taking time to reflect upon the propriety of a request, its reasonableness, and the motive for making it, or its unreasonableness and probable injury, if acceded to, much good might be attained, and much evil averted. A censorious world is ever ready to condemn the unwary and unfortunate youth, and those who have been most forward in enticing, in flushing, and in destroying his property, his character, and peace of mind, are not usually the last in upbraiding him for his folly. The more wicked he is, who entices others to sin, the more loud and bold will he be in condemning those he has ensnared when he has effected his purpose, and they are ruined.

The importance of watching the motions of our own hearts, and correcting our own natural waywardness of mind, is almost beyond conception when we view it connected as it is with all the concerns not only of this life, but of that also to which we are hastening, and which is to be without end. Any thing like a correct or safe opinion of the motives of others can be acquired in no other way than by a minute attention to their actions and a knowledge of their general character, together with a thorough and most scrutinizing examination of our own motives and actions, and the effect they have had upon our past life—and by comparing both with that great standard of truth which God in infinite wisdom and mercy has given us. If, when we are enticed to sin, we reflect upon the fatal consequences necessarily attendant upon a sinful life, the goodness, the power, and the holiness of that Being whose law we are commanded to keep, but which wicked men, from the most sordid or selfish motives, are enticing us to break, we should not consent. If every enticement to sin, from whatever quarter it comes, whether from the evil inclinations of our own hearts, or from pretended friends, were attentively examined, [illegible] probable effects [illegible], and its bearing and life fairly [illegible] upon our happiness in many [illegible] estimated, we should escape [illegible] snares and temptations, and more frequently put our enticers to confusion, and perhaps be a means of mending their lives.

We should never think lightly of actions done by ourselves, which, in like circumstances, we should condemn if done by others. We are commanded to flee from every evil, and if every important act of life were preceded by an ardent desire to perform our duty, and a holy intention of acting in agreement with the precepts of the gospel, who can say to what height of moral excellence we might attain, or how much our sphere of usefulness might be extended. But if we yield to the solicitations of those who entice us to sin, who can tell the sorrows, the remorse, and the pain we may be compelled to endure. It highly becomes all to bear in mind this emphatic declaration, "If our hearts condemn us, God is greater than our hearts, and knoweth all things," and will, the Saviour declares, "reward every man according to his works."

G. B.

Doing something.—It has been truly said, that almost any conscientious and enlightened man could, by steadily pursuing a benevolent object, accomplish wonders, and make his name and works known and felt in distant parts of the globe. But a large part of life, even of the benevolently disposed, is lost for want of system, setting about things, and bringing something to pass. Let every Christian resolve, in the fear of the Lord, that he will *do something* for the cause of God and man every day of his life; and let him keep a record of what he accomplishes, for his personal use; let him pray and labor never tiring; and he will soon find, humble though his rank and name may be, that he is exerting an influence that will move society, and be regarded with favor in heaven.

"Deem that day lost whose setting sun
Records no worthy action done."

The Christian warfare.—The ancient Romans had a law which prohibited soldiers from purchasing land in countries where they were carrying on war. Let the soldiers of Jesus Christ remember this law, and not be anxious to possess large estates in a world hostile to their Lord and Master, and where they are obliged to live in a state of perpetual warfare.—"No man that warreth, entangleth himself with the things of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier."—[Recorder.

BLANKS
Neatly executed at this Office.